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**SEMDOC**

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**FORWARDING NOTE**

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Subject : Non-military crisis response instruments available in EU Member States

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This paper attempts to present in a synthetic way the contributions by delegations on national capabilities in non-military aspects of crisis management. The non-military crisis response tools have been summarized according to the cycles of crises (coreu HEL 291). For more detailed information, delegations are referred to the national contributions cited above. In several cases, the information provided by Member States describes the national contribution to international missions in certain areas without specifying whether there is a specific agency/specialised team responsible for a given activity. The Council Secretariat would be grateful for additional data from Member States.

Comments by delegations of a more general nature on the way ahead are taken into account in the paper to be drafted by the Presidency.

**Phase I - Prevention: Early warning mechanisms, confidence-building, diplomatic action, review of human rights situation, peaceful settlement of disputes, arbitration, civilian monitoring**

	<b>Civilian monitoring</b>	<b>Fact finding, mediation, arbitration, confidence-building</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>BE</b>			
<b>DK</b> (COP 275)	The International Humanitarian Service (IHB): range of missions including, conflict prevention operations; IHB runs a database of Danish experts available on short notice, including election observers, human rights experts and participants in international observation missions. IHB works in close co-operation with Danish NGOs and public institutions.		Fund for Peace and Stability: activities to support preventive civilian measures aimed at conflict prevention (concentrating - in the initial phase - on support to the Western Balkans).
<b>D</b>			
<b>GR</b> (ATH 265)		Recourse to the International Court of Justice: an essential tool for the peaceful settlement of disputes, especially for disputes calling for interpretation /implementation of international treaties governing interstate relations.	
<b>ES</b>			
<b>FR</b>			
<b>IR</b>			
<b>IT</b> (ROM 287)	A list of 150 experts available in a database. The number could be increased in case an international funding would be established in support of national costs in this framework.		
<b>LUX</b>			

	<b>Civilian monitoring</b>	<b>Fact finding, mediation, arbitration, confidence-building</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>NL</b>			
<b>AUS</b> (VIE 358)	MFA (OSCE Dept) runs a database of experts for participation in early warning missions in the OSCE area and beyond (including election monitors, human rights monitors etc.). Extensive network with universities, research institutes and NGOs enable continuous up-date.		
<b>PT</b>			
<b>FIN</b>	Database of FIN experts available incl election observers, human rights experts, participants in international observation missions (UN, OSCE, ECMM, OHR). Consisting of max 200 experts.		FIN has preventive medicine projects in its geographical vicinity (Russia and the Baltic States). Expertise in evaluation and planning of social and health care structures.
<b>SW</b> (STO 399)		Main responsibility for fact finding, mediation, arbitration, confidence-building: MFA (Section for Recruitment to International Service and Secretariat for Conflict Prevention). Academic institutions also active. Examples of missions: mapping and demarcation of borders, mediation during armed conflicts, fact-finding, arbitration in economic disputes with political overtones, etc. Request mostly from UN organs and regional organisations (OSCE) or from parties to a dispute.	SW adheres to DAC Guidelines on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation and is active in DAC's continued work to develop coherent aid policies and strategies. The Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA) has developed a strategy for conflict management and peace building. Training: Sw. Armed Forces International Command (SWEDINT) offers a range of international training courses relevant for non-military crisis management.
<b>UK</b>			

**Phase II - During crisis: Humanitarian aid, search and rescue sources, logistic maintenance and repair, protection of displaced persons and refugees, immediate shelter and reconstruction, civilian police operations**

	Rescue services	Civil police	Humanitarian assistance	Other
<b>BE</b>				
<b>DK</b> (COP 275)	Danish Emergency Management Agency's (DEMA) services include provision of logistics capabilities, urban research and rescue and emergency management support. DEMA carries out operations for the Danish MFA.	DK participates in international missions with 80 police officers (primarily in Kosovo and BiH).	DEMA focuses on international humanitarian preparedness and emergency response. Emergency relief aid is primarily channelled through private and multilateral organisations.	
<b>D</b>				
<b>GR</b> (ATH 265)		Greece has participated in international police missions. Presently participating in the MAPE operation in Albania, and in IPTF in Bosnia and Kosovo. GR provided on a bilateral basis economic assistance and material, especially to countries in its geographical vicinity. Possibility for police officers from third countries to attend seminars in its National School of Security.	Co-ordination by the Ministry of Interior of civil emergencies. A Co-ordination Secretariat on humanitarian assistance is also functioning within MFA. Humanitarian assistance is provided, on an ad hoc basis, either bilaterally or through UN or other international organisations in GR's geographic vicinity but also in other areas such as in Iraq-Kuwait (UNGCI) etc. Economic aid also provided to various UN peace missions.	Recently a team specialised in natural disasters has offered assistance to a neighbouring country struck by an earthquake.

	<b>Rescue services</b>	<b>Civil police</b>	<b>Humanitarian assistance</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>ES</b> (MAD 371)	Spanish Agency for International Co-operation has a framework agreement with UN voluntariat program, which allows rapid selection and affection of SP personnel to UNVP for crisis situations and for co-operation projects. The agency is in close contact with NGOs for reconstruction, rehabilitation, humanitarian and emergency aid.	At present, 42 members of SP national police and 188 members of SP Guardia Civil are serving in missions under NNUU, NATO, OSCE, WEU. They can serve as a multipurpose force, involving tasks: during the crisis (human rights violation, local police forces monitoring, refugee/displaced persons movements), control and police tasks of refugee camps, borders, embargoes.	SP Agency for International Co-operation has a framework agreement with UN voluntariat program, which allows rapid selection and affection of SP personnel to UNVP for crisis situations and for co-operation projects. Close contact with NGOs for reconstruction, rehabilitation, humanitarian and emergency aid. It has i.a. provided Spanish personnel in health (Macedonia).	
<b>FR</b>				
<b>IR</b> (DUB 136)		Irish police have a long tradition of service as civpols in UN missions and have participated in a number of OSCE and EU missions. Coreu DUB109 sets out the position regarding the training of police officers in IR for such missions.	Aid through the UN and other international humanitarian agencies (e.g. UNHCR, UNICEF) and the Red Cross Family. Also supports work of NGOs. Disaster relief and humanitarian emergencies: IR works closely with other like-minded members of the international community to respond in a co-ordinated manner to humanitarian emergencies. In 1997, to strengthen capacity to respond to crises, a Rapid Response Register (RRR) established maintained by the Agency for Personal Service (APSO). The RRR allows skilled and experienced personnel to make their services available to Irish and international humanitarian organisations at short notice.	In the case of natural disasters, UN Disaster Assessment and Co-ordination (UNDAC) teams are available to assist national authorities in crisis situations.

	<b>Rescue services</b>	<b>Civil police</b>	<b>Humanitarian assistance</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>IT</b> (ROM 287)	A plurality of institutions and means are available; detailed listing could be done on a later stage when the practical need of the EU will be better known.	Italy has a territorial police, a state police and a custom police, which are autonomous forces which can and have been employed in crisis management. A school of advanced police studies offers two stages yearly to form around 70 international police trainers; also at the disposal of international organisations (i.a. the EU).	A plurality of institutions and means are available; detailed listing could be done on a later stage when the practical need of the EU will be better known.	
<b>LUX</b>				
<b>NL</b>				
<b>AU</b> (VIE 358)	The Federal Ministry of Interior coordinates all efforts regarding civil emergencies. Training is provided, in addition to NGO initiatives, by the civilian emergency school of the Ministry.	Long-standing experience for forces for international (especially UN) missions; for training: see coreu VIE 350/99.	Left to NGOs; financial support on a case-by-case basis by the government.	MFA (OSCE Dept) harbours a database of interested experts for participation in crisis-management missions in the OSCE area and beyond.
<b>PT</b>				
<b>FIN</b> (DS 18/99)	Combined search and rescue capability provided by FinnRescueForce: +/-200 personnel, which can be used in various compositions. Readiness time from 2-12 hours up to plt level.	A rostrum of trained civilian police (CIVPOL) available. Trained experts in reserve 110. In field operations 16 civilian police at the moment (UN, OSCE, WEU).	Humanitarian aid is given worldwide via traditional channels e.g. ICRC, UNHCR, WFP, NGOs. National Emergency Supply Agency has a stockpile of material (e.g. tents, blankets) for humanitarian aid (administrated by the FIN Red Cross).	Special knowledge on preventive medicine and detection of environmental contamination due to industrial or nuclear negligence. A database of FIN experts is available.

	Rescue services	Civil police	Humanitarian assistance	Other
<b>SW</b> (STO 399)	Sw. Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) is deployed to meet urgent needs in emergencies. SRSA search and rescue team of 5-80 personnel for operations connected to natural disasters. A "Rapid Response Team" for rescue response in major natural, environmental or technological disasters; "Specialised Response Team for oil spills and chemical accidents; "Staff and Management Support" for organisations leading rescue operations. SRSA also offers international courses and seminars in search and rescue.	Currently 180 Sw. police in international missions: 148 in UN, OSCE or WEU missions (UNIPTF, UNMIK, UNAMET, PMG, MAPE). Before departure, training at the Sw. Armed Forces International Centre (SWEDINT). Also bilateral missions (e.g. support for legal sector in Central and Eastern Europe). Responsibility currently shared between National Police Force and Sw. Military Command. Government proposal forthcoming that National Police Board takes a collective responsibility for all international police activity and creates a Foreign Force within the Police Force.	Multilateral component channelled through agencies such as UNHCR, UNRWA, WFP etc; and bilateral component handled by SIDA. Total financial resources for humanitarian assistance in 1999: 1.4 bill SEK (162 mio EURO) The Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) and Save the Children (Rädda Barnen) have agreements with UN agencies on stand-by services. Services from SRSA e.g. to UNHCR, OCHA, WFP and Unicef (mostly in Balkans and Africa). Capabilities include site preparations for a camp for up to 100.000 refugees, water and sanitation for 10.000 refugees, transports for relief supplies for up to 250.000 refugees and logistics and communication systems.	Sw. National Board of Health and Welfare disposes of hospital equipment, drugs etc is currently creating a rescue network together with national medical institutions. Focus on methodological work and importance of making early assessment of the needs in a disaster-stricken region, before aid is provided (project with WHO to educate doctors, nurses etc in making early assessments). The Sw. Institute for Infectious Disease Control security laboratory will from next year have capacity to handle and diagnose even the most infectious matters (incl. Ebola). Nuclear accidents: on request by IAEA, Sw can assist on radiation protection etc. Sw. Environmental Research Institute: applied environmental research (e.g. chemical accidents and oil spill clean up).
<b>UK</b>				

**Phase III - Post-crises: Mine-Clearance, resettlement of soldiers and para-military units, voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons, rehabilitation, sanitation, reconstruction, monitoring the human rights situation, rebuilding of democratic institutions (incl. media, judicial assistance, organising elections, capacity building)**

	Mine-clearance	Democratic institutions	Reconstruction	Other
<b>BE</b>				
<b>DK</b> (COP 275)		<p>The International Humanitarian Service (IHB) carries out also post-conflict rehabilitation operations. IHB has a database of Danish experts including election observers, human rights experts and participants in intl observation missions. IHB works in close co-operation with Danish NGOs and public institutions.</p> <p>Democracy support to Central and Eastern Europe. Priority given to projects concerning integration of minorities, strengthening of an independent press, and development of NGO structures and human rights. The support includes measures aiming at conflict prevention and consolidation of civil society.</p>	<p>Fund for Peace and Stability activities: post-conflict undertakings aimed at reconciliation, confidence building and social rebuilding of the civil society. Although the scope of the fund is global, a political decision has been made to concentrate - in the initial phase - the support to the Western Balkans.</p> <p>Transitional aid. Granted to countries going through fundamental societal changes. In post-conflict societies transitional aid can be used for conflict preventing.</p>	<p>Danish emergency aid is an important tool in post-conflict rehabilitation. The nature of today's conflicts and humanitarian disasters has underlined the need for an emergency aid with a longer-term perspective.</p> <p>Part of the Danish development aid is directly focused at the creation of political and social stability through promotion of respect for human rights, democratisation and reduction of poverty.</p>
<b>D</b>				



	Mine-clearance	Democratic institutions	Reconstruction	Other
<b>GR</b> (ATH 265)		The OSCE Dept of the Greek MFA keeps a database of experts (approx 70) which participated in OSCE missions under the authority of ODIHR, in electoral processes and verification missions in third non-European countries (e.g. South Africa, Palestinian elections etc).		
<b>ES</b> (MAD 371)	Demining instructors in Spain come from the army, although SP understands that all other related activity (training, mine awareness education, mapping, quality control of clearance, etc) can be considered non-military. The army has an instruction academy and has developed a number of collaboration agreements with other countries.	Human rights office runs a database which includes more than 500 people from different professional sectors, (university teachers, administration experts, international civil servants, NGO workers etc) with experience in the human rights and elections' monitoring. The database is used to select SP candidates for international observation/ monitoring missions. After the crisis, microdisarmament (control and inventories of small arms and their destruction), training of local police officers, academic formation, organisation of command structures and operative units, elections verification.	Spanish Agency for International Co-operation has a framework agreement with UN voluntariat program, which allows rapid selection and affection of SP personnel to UNVP for crisis situations and for co-operation projects. The agency is in close contact with NGOs for reconstruction, rehabilitation, humanitarian and emergency aid.  Infrastructures and Crisis Management General Direction, and the National Emergency Committee manage the provision of technical and emergency management support, co-ordinating all instances of the public administration that might contribute to help in any crisis situation.	Judicial assistance by the general council of the judicial power, at present with bilateral co-operation and exchange agreements with countries in South and Central America and in Kosovo.  General direction for the personnel in the public administration is elaborating a list of civil servants that might be deployed on a stand-by system, similar to that of the UN.
<b>FR</b>				

	Mine-clearance	Democratic institutions	Reconstruction	Other
<b>IR</b> (DUB 136)		Agency for Personnel Service (APSO) maintains a register of persons who might act as electoral monitors.		
<b>IT</b> (ROM 287)				Several experts both in the academic and judicial sector.
<b>LUX</b>				
<b>NL</b>				
<b>AU</b> (VIE 358)		MFA (OSCE Dept) runs a database of interested experts for participation in post-conflict-rehabilitation missions in the OSCE area and beyond (including election monitors, human rights monitors etc).	Extensive multilateral (via IFIs, TACIS, PHARE, UNHCR, FOCUS etc), as well as bilateral programmes for reconstruction in Eastern and South Eastern Europe. Main fields of activity include education, democracy and human rights, environment, water and energy.	
<b>PT</b>				
<b>FIN</b> (DS 18/99)	Humanitarian mine clearance assistance is given in Cambodia, Mozambique and Croatia (Kosovo in planning).	A database of Finnish experts is available including election observers, human rights experts, participants in international observation missions (UN, OSCE, ECMM, OHR). Consisting of max 200 experts.		Environmental support is focused on maritime disaster prevention. Preventive environmental support is given in Baltic countries and Russia (e.g. training of environmental experts and furthering environmental investments).

	<b>Mine-clearance</b>	<b>Democratic institutions</b>	<b>Reconstruction</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>SW</b> (STO 399)	<p>For 1998, Sw. support to mine-action (humanitarian demining, assistance to mine victims, mine awareness): SEK 133 mio (EURO: 15 mio).</p> <p>Sw. Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) developing capacity building initiatives, logistics expertise for mine area reconnaissance, survey and mapping, training programmes, including mine-awareness education and quality control of mine clearance operations.</p>	<p>HR, democracy, institution building, media: SIDA and NGOs. Support through projects assisting parliaments, legal systems, media etc, participation in OSCE field missions and through SIDA's development co-operation programmes. Electoral support (participation and funding of electoral observation activities, direct support for elections). Building of supportive institutions, transparent procedures, good governance and creation of a democratic culture.</p>	<p>Budgets for humanitarian assistance and development co-operation are available for reconstruction. Emphasis on building and strengthening local capacities. Sw. NGO's, SRSA and private sector involved.</p>	<p>SIDA and Academic institutions offers courses preparing for administration tasks, Human Rights work, fact-finding etc. Considering a suggestion to establish an integrated training and research facility, open to international participation, incl. NGOs.</p>
<b>UK</b>				